ABRAHAM

LINCOLN

BY—ZERO

Book

DRAWER 3

ON THE 12th day of February in the year 1809, one hundred and twenty-five years ago, Abraham Lincoln was born, on Rock Spring farm, three miles outside of Hodgenville, in Hardin County, Kentucky.

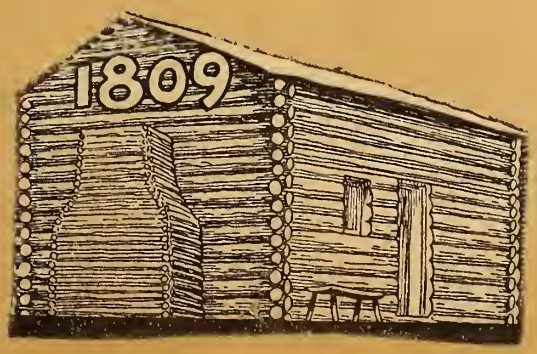
The name of the county has been changed to Larue County.

The name of Abraham Lincoln, unchanging, will live through the centuries as long as men respect courage, devotion and honesty.

The 125th anniversary of his birth, which falls on Tuesday next, is a legal holiday in many States, including New York and California, on opposite sides of the Continent. It is *A HOLY DAY* in the minds of all Americans wise enough to admire greatness combined with simplicity.

All bitterness of the war is forgotten, all Americans, North and South, are united in proud admiration of Abraham Lincoln.

Washington and Lincoln will remain forever the "two great Americans."



LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

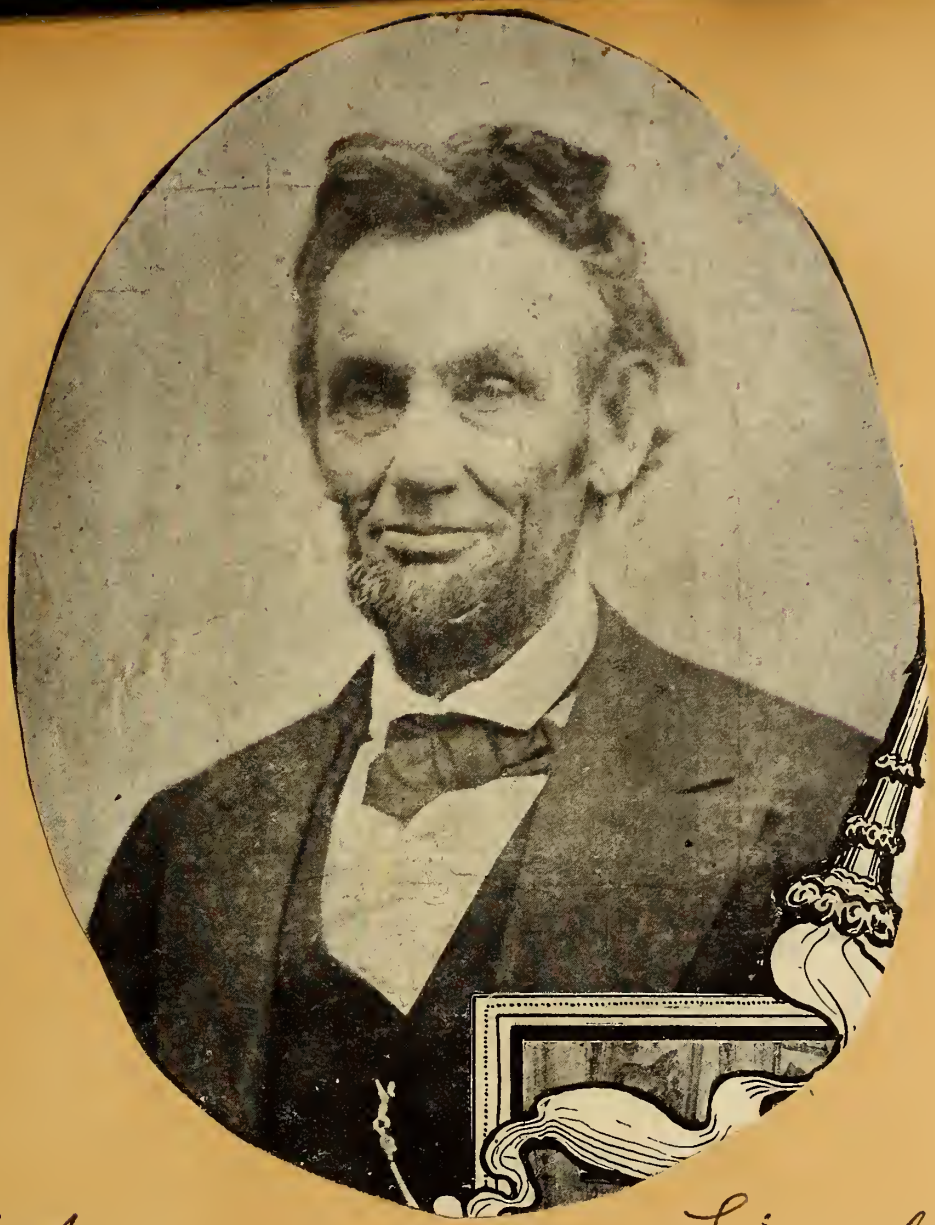
by Edgar A. Guest

We stand at Gettysburg today
As Lincoln stood of old,
And need a Lincoln now to say
The truths men should be told,
Lest unreminded we may stray
From faiths that all should hold.

Would he were here once more to pen
In simple phrase and pure
A thought to rally faltering men
To truths which should endure;
Reconsecrating us again
Till freedom's cause is sure.

We are the living, as he said
Now say it once again:
Ours are the great tasks just ahead.
Steadfast must we remain
To freedom's purpose, that our dead
Shall not have died in vain.

Lincoln at the age of fifteen reading "Weems of Washington". A few of his favorites were "the Bible," "Aesop's Fables," "Robinson Crusoe," "Pilgrim's Progess," "Robert Burns," "Shakespeare," "Plutarch's Lives."



Abraham Lincoln

his mother

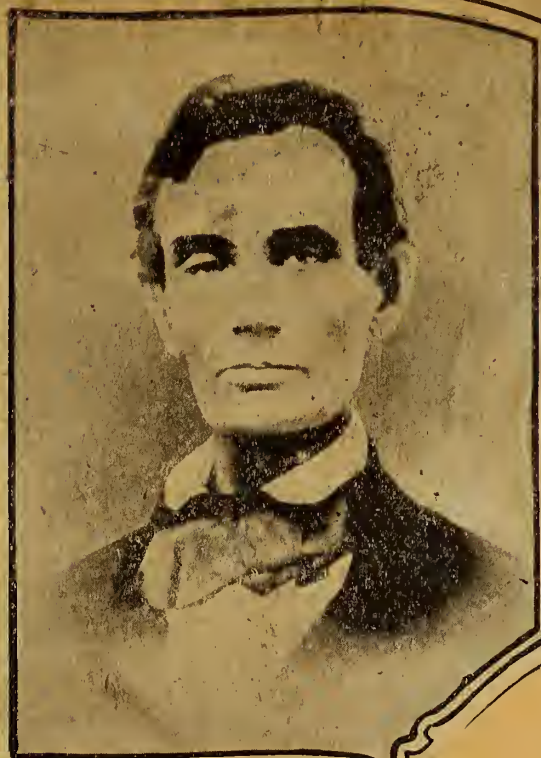
Nancy Hanks Lincoln

"Honest Abe"

You know why Lincoln was called "Honest Abe" when you read what he said when asked to recall his Emancipation Proclamation.

"There hath been men base enough to propose to me to return to slavery our black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought. Should I do so I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity. Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe."

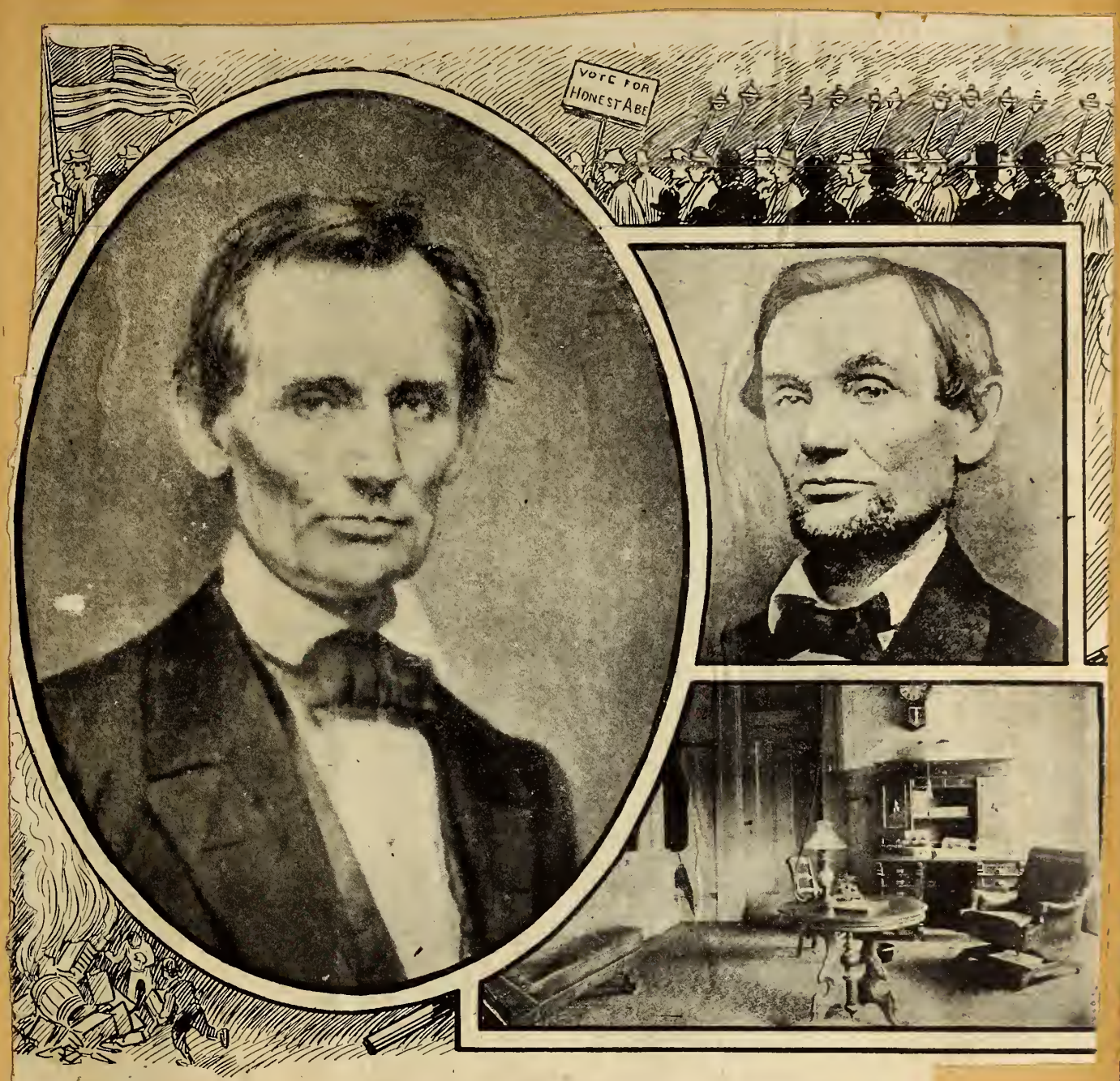
The fundamental right of human beings was plainly put by Lincoln, referring to slaves that he had set free.



PRESIDENT LINCOLN AS THE EMANCIPATOR OF THE NEGROES.

The upper picture is from a photograph of the original painting by F. B. Carpenter which adorns the Capitol at Washington. It represents Lincoln reading his emancipation proclamation to his cabinet. The lower left-hand picture shows how the immortal President appeared when the subject of emancipation was engraving deep lines in his already furrowed face. The third picture is a copy of the famous Healy painting of Lincoln. It will be observed that the artist has made his design peculiarly appropriate to the subject.]

Abraham Lincoln
and his son
Robert Todd Lincoln



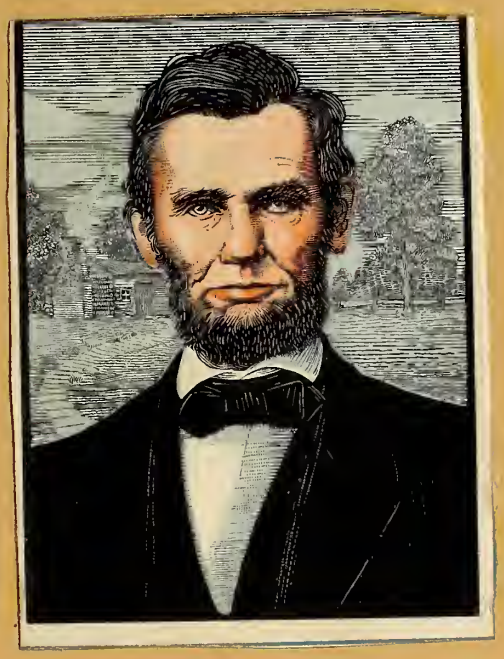
WHEN LINCOLN RAN FOR PRESIDENT.

[The large picture of Lincoln herewith presented is known as the Cooper Union photograph. It was taken in 1860 and Mr. Lincoln often declared it helped him win the Presidency. The smaller likeness is from the first photograph ever made of him (in 1861) after he began wearing a beard. The room shown is Lincoln's office in the old State House, Springfield, Ill., where he had his campaign headquarters.]

He was nominated by a Republican convention that made not "Emancipation" but "no extension of slavery" the essential part of the party platform. He was not pledged to emancipation, but as President of the United States he was pledged "to save the Union," and he saved it.

Abraham Lincoln

and



his

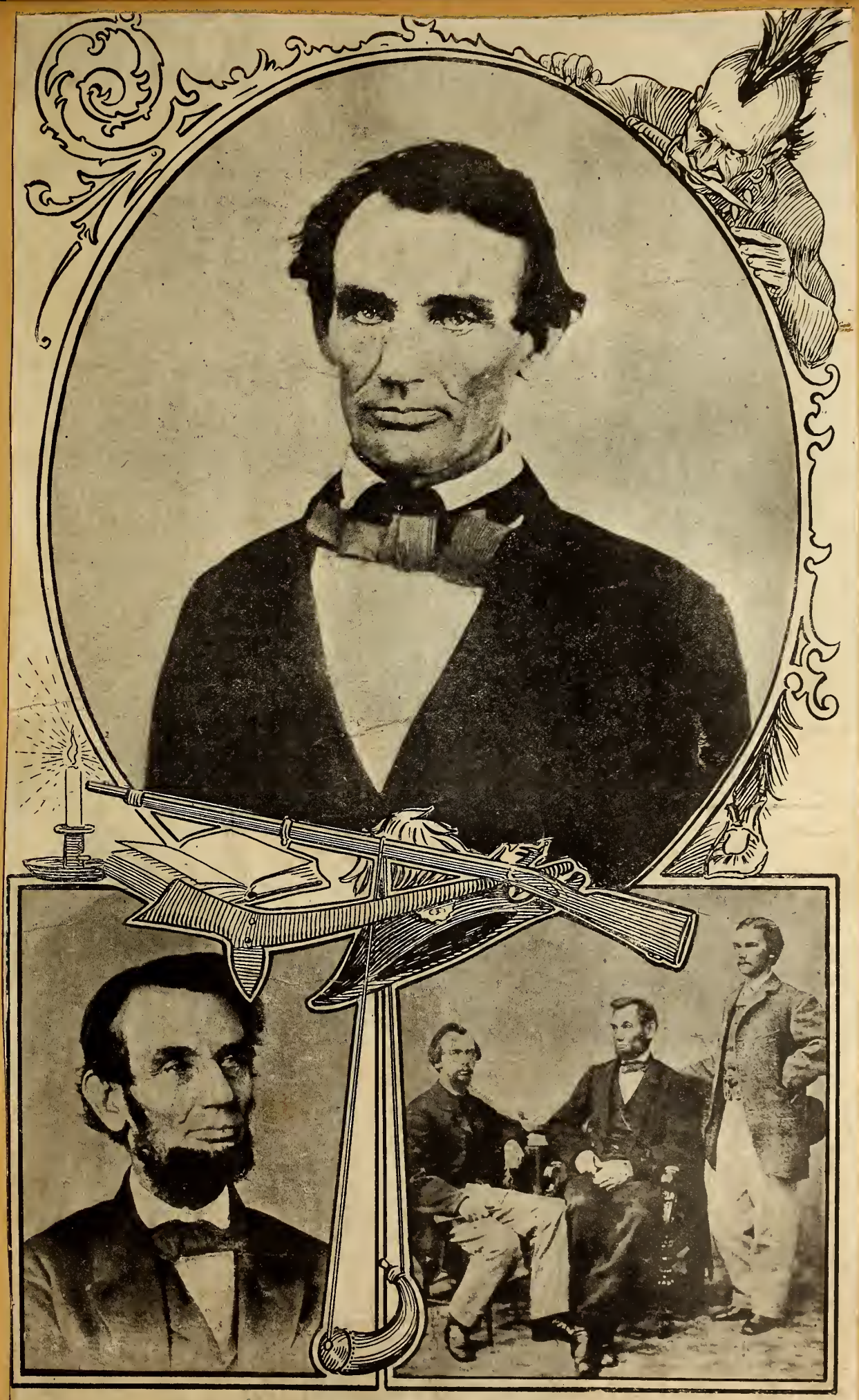
Gettysburg Address

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS—November 19, 1863—The national military cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., was dedicated with solemn ceremonies on November 19, 1863, as a memorial of the three days' battle fought in the previous July, which proved to be the turning-point of the Civil War. The formal oration of the day was pronounced by Edward Everett, but the President was asked to add a word. It was delivered without any effort at oratorical effect; but its perfection of feeling and of phrase was instantly and universally recognized. To have composed the Gettysburg address is proof enough, were there no other, of Lincoln's place among the masters of English speech.

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

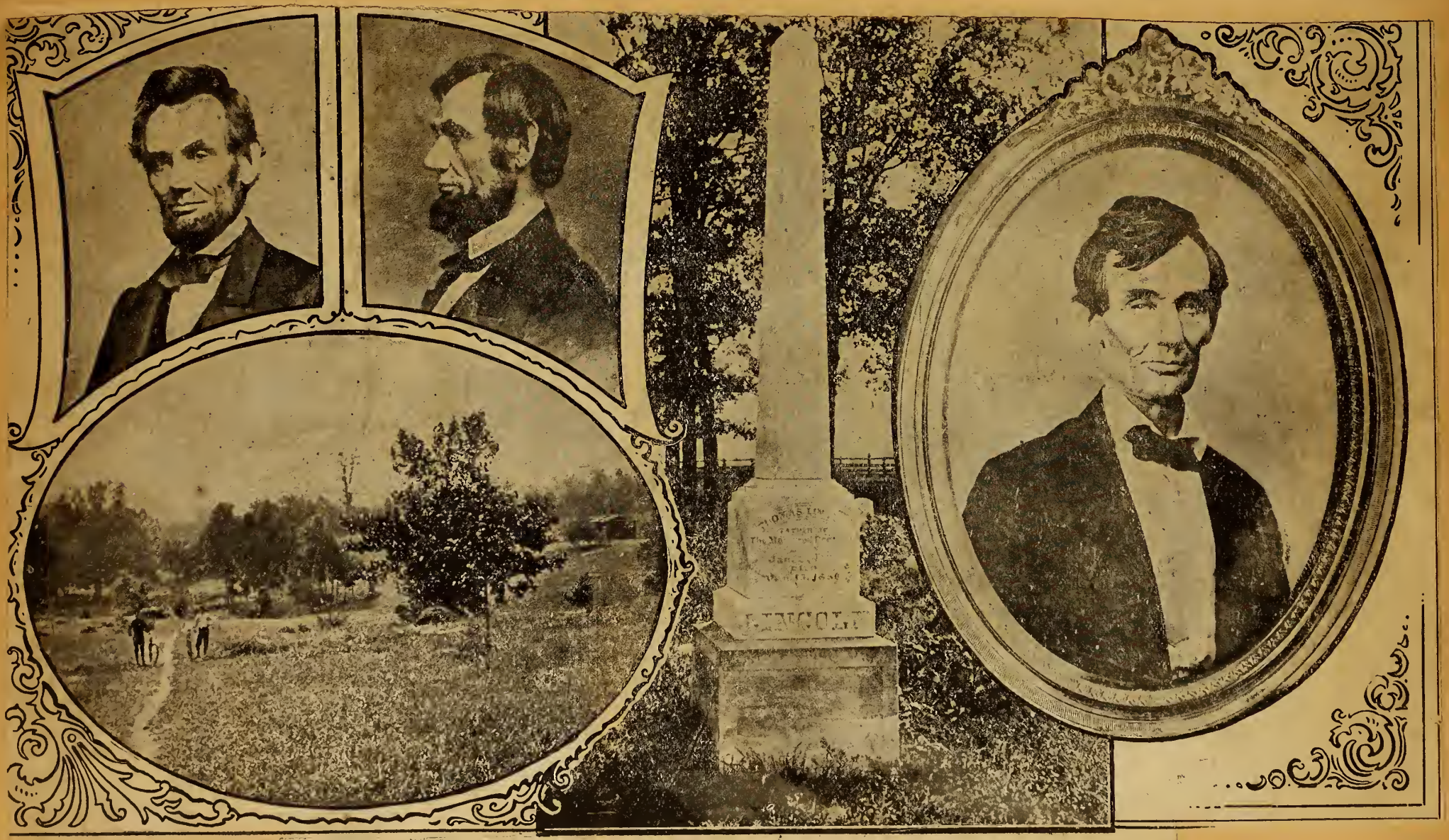
Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.



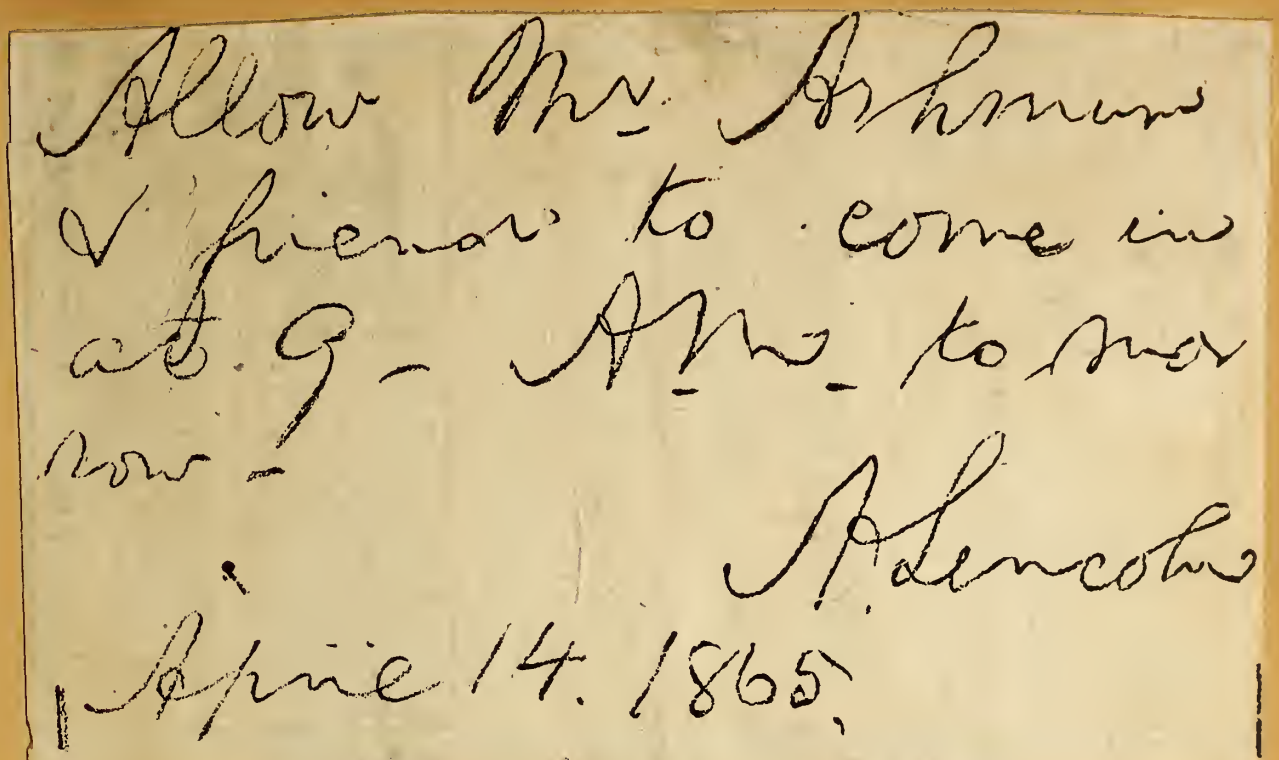
UNUSUAL PICTURES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[The upper picture is from a photograph made in 1858, right after Lincoln had made his speech in the public square of Pittsfield, Ill., during the Lincoln-Douglas debates. The picture at the lower left shows him at the age of 51, in 1860. The remaining picture shows him as President with his secretaries—Nicolay at his right and John Hay at his left. The border surrounding the pictures is suggested by the article, Lincoln Finding Himself, and shows an Indian warrior, a gun and powder horn, candle and book, things with which he was familiar before he dreamed of being President.]

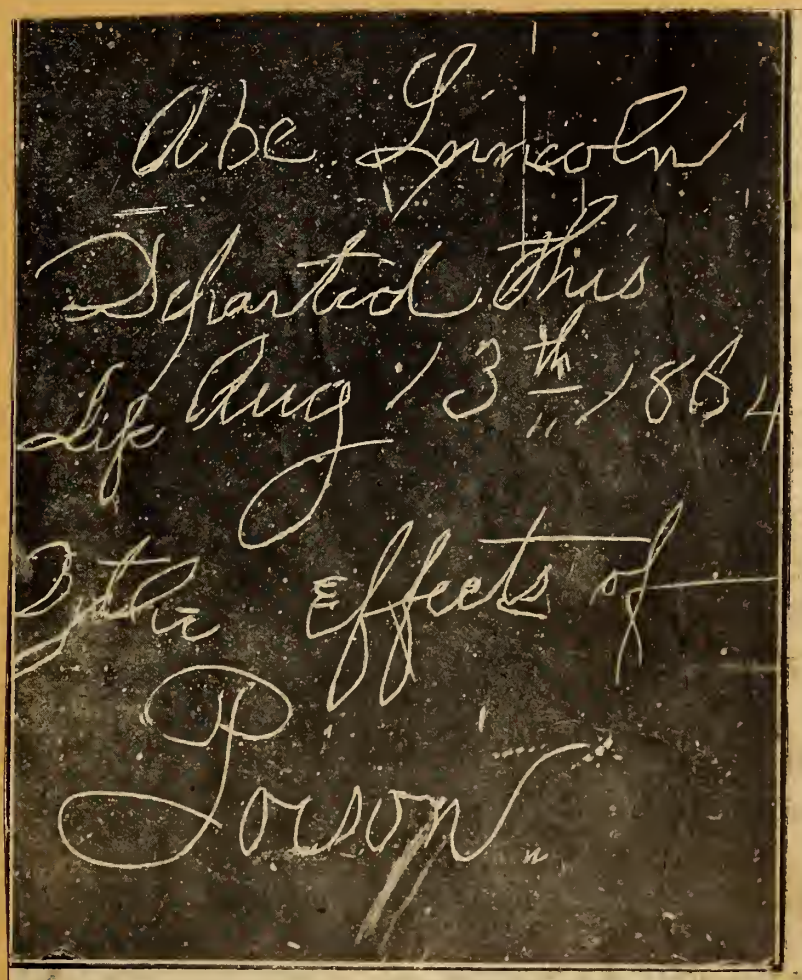


PICTURES ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF THE IMMORTAL LINCOLN.

[The engraving at the upper left shows Lincoln as he appeared in 1863; the one beside it is from a photograph made the last year of the war. The engraving at the right is reproduced from a photograph made shortly before his first nomination for the Presidency. The central picture shows the grave of the emancipator's father, Thomas Lincoln, about four miles from the old homestead in Illinois. The rural scene shows a part of Rock Spring farm, Kentucky, where Lincoln was born, the log cabin in which he passed his infancy being visible at the right. This photograph was made in 1895.]


Allow Mr. Ashman
& friends to come in
at 9 - A.M. to-mor
row -
A. Lincoln
April 14. 1865.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LAST BIT OF WRITING.



"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."

[The engraving presented above is a slightly reduced facsimile of the inscription John Wilkes Booth wrote with a diamond on a window in Meadville, Pa., months before he killed Lincoln.]